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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/728,261	12/03/2003	Herbert W. Harris	18184-0004 US	7783
23973 7590 05/02/2008 DRINKER BIDDLE & REATH ATTN: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP ONE LOGAN SQUARE 18TH AND CHERRY STREETS PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103-6996				
EXAMINER CARTER, KINDRA D				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1617				
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05/02/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/728,261

Applicant(s)

HARRIS ET AL.

Examiner

KENDRA D. CARTER

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 February 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-58 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 13-58 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/CDC)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/11/08

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on February 11, 2008 has been entered.

The Examiner acknowledges the applicant's remarks and arguments of February 11, 2008 made to the office action filled October 9, 2007. Claims 1-58 are pending and claims 13-58 are withdrawn.

The Applicant's arguments of the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of claims 1-12 as being unpatentable over Korosi et al. (US 4,322,346) in view of Ito (Tokyo Ika Daigaku Zasshi, 1981, 39(3), 269-384), were found persuasive, and thus the rejection is withdrawn. Particularly, the showing of unexpected results with the closest prior art compound of Korosi et al. and Ito showed an increase of TXA2, LTB₄ and Adenosine inhibition compared to the claimed compound.

The Examiner acknowledges Applicant's request that the obvious-type double patenting rejection of claims 1-12 be held in abeyance until agreement that a terminal disclaimer will be filed upon identification of allowable until agreement as to the patentability of the claims is reached. However, as such terminal disclaimers have not as-yet been filed, the provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejections over the co-pending application is being maintained.

Therefore, the Examiner found no prior art over the current claims and thus the claims would be allowable upon a terminal disclaimer being filed over copending Application No. 10/578,522.

Due to no new amendment to the claims and the Applicant's arguments were found persuasive to overcome the 35 USC 103(a) rejection, the previous obviousness-type double patenting rejection is restated below for convenience.

Double Patenting Rejection

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29

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USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

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Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-12 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 10-14, and 16-20 of copending Application No. 10/578,522.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because of the reasons below.

The U.S. Application 10/578,522 discloses a method of treating an individual afflicted with an inflammatory disorder or epithelial tissue comprising administering an effective amount of at least one compound according to formula I as a racemic mixture (see claim 10) or as the (R)-enantiomer substantially free of the corresponding (S)-enantiomer (see claim 16), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof (see claim 1). The compound of formula I wherein R¹ and R² are (C₁-C₇)hydrocarbonyl, R^{3b}, R^{3c} and R⁵ are O(C₁-C₇)hydrocarbonyl, R^{3a} is H, and R⁴ is OH, corresponds to the applicant's compound 1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-5-ethyl-7-methoxy-8-hydroxy-5H-2,3-benzodiazepine. In claims 14 and 20, 10/578,522 discloses a method comprising the applicant's specific compound stated above.

10/578,522 does not disclose a composition of the (S)-enantiomer substantially free of the corresponding (R)-enantiomer of 1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-5-ethyl-7-methoxy-8-hydroxy-5H-2,3-benzodiazepine and in which the compound is in 85%, 90% or 95% by weight.

To one having ordinary skill in the art would find it obvious to formulate a composition of the (R) or (S)-enantiomer of 1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-5-ethyl-7-

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methoxy-8-hydroxy-5H-2,3-benzodiazepine from the method of 10/578,522 because the method of treatment comprises administering the racemic mixture and the (R)-enantiomer of the same compound, thus rendering the composition obvious.

A composition of the (S)-enantiomer is obvious because the racemic mixture and the (R)-enantiomer is taught by 10/578,522. Stereoisomerism is well known to persons having ordinary skill in the art. A person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to resolve the racemic mixture with the reasonable expectation of achieving substantially different pharmacological activity.

The weight percents of the composition would also be obvious because it is the normal desire of scientists or artisans to improve upon what is already generally known. Thus, the composition of the (R) and (S)-enantiomer of 1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-5-ethyl-7-methoxy-8-hydroxy-5H-2,3-benzodiazepine in 85%, 90% or 95% by weight is taught by 10/578,522.

Conclusion

No claims are allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KENDRA D. CARTER whose telephone number is (571)272-9034. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 am - 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sreeni Padmanabhan can be reached on (571) 272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/K. D. C./
Examiner, Art Unit 1617

/SREENI PADMANABHAN/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1617